BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 5 00
One year.....10 00

No paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR SECOND WEEK IN JUNE.

	Sun Rises. Hour	Min.	Sun Sets. Hour	Min.
7. Sunday,	4	49	7	11
8. Monday, A. Jackson d., 1845,	4	48	7	12
9. Tuesday, Bat. Port Rep., '62,	4	48	7	12
10. Wednesday,	4	48	7	12
11. Thursday,	4	47	7	13
12. Friday,	4	47	7	13
13. Saturday,	4	47	7	13

Last Quarter Moon, Monday 8th. New Moon on Tuesday 16th. Day's length 14 hours, 25 minutes; night's length 9 hours, 35 minutes.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Yankees cross the Rappahannock in strong force--Stuart whips them back, &c.

RICHMOND, June 10.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Lee:

CULPEPPER, June 9.—*To Gen. S. Cooper:* The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning at 5 o'clock, at various Fords from Beverly's to Kelly's, with a large force of cavalry, accompanied by infantry and artillery. After a severe contest, lasting till 5 o'clock P. M., Gen. Stuart drove them across the river.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Further from the Rappahannock--Enemy supposed to be falling back--Three Hundred Prisoners arrived at Richmond, &c.

RICHMOND, June 10.—The news from the Rappahannock and the vicinity of Fredericksburg is unimportant, except that the enemy maintains their position near Deep Run. All day yesterday and this morning heavy columns of black smoke have been seen rising above the hills on the Stafford side for several miles up and down the river. It is conjectured that the enemy are burning their surplus baggage, stores, etc., preparatory to falling back and joining the main body, supposed to be moving in the direction of Culpepper. Three hundred Yankee prisoners captured in the engagement of yesterday, on the upper Rappahannock, arrived here this afternoon.

The New York Peace Convention—The Illinois Legislature on Burnside, &c.

SHELBYVILLE, June 9th.—All quiet in front. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 4th, has the following:

NEW YORK, June 3rd.—In the Peace Convention Fernando Wood was a prominent speaker, and presented strong resolutions. The meeting passed resolutions which declare fealty to the constitution and the State under the constitution. No power to coerce a State by military force. The war is contrary to the constitution and should cease. The claim of dictatorial and unlimited military power, and the trial of citizens by a court martial was monstrous and execrable. They protest against the cowardly, despotic, inhuman, and accursed act in the banishment of Vallandigham. Recommends a speedy suspension of hostilities and a general Convention to settle troubles in some manner and bring about a reconciliation.

SPRINGFIELD, June 3.—The House unanimously passed resolutions condemnatory of Burnside's order suppressing papers, and calling the attention of the Government to the infringement of popular rights and invasion of the sovereignty of Illinois.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 4.—By direction of Lincoln, Burnside has revoked the order suppressing the *Times* and *World*.

Later from Vicksburg—The Struggle going on.

JACKSON, June 9.—Our scouts report the enemy's pickets ten miles deep, and every means of approach closely guarded, and the greatest courage and care required to reach Vicksburg. Grant communicates with the fleet in the river by signal lights, which were seen last night constantly signaling, betoking a movement, or renewal of the assault, it is thought. The roar of the enemy's mortars at intervals of two seconds was heard all night, and continuous this morning. Nothing from Port Hudson.—An officer captured by Grant's pickets and subsequently escaped, arrived here this morning and reports the Yankee army much depressed by the knowledge that Gen. Johnston was massing a heavy force in their rear and certain death in front. Their officers say certain defeat or annihilation await them.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The *Examiner* of Tuesday has the following:

Contrary to expectation, the Yankees on yesterday still remained on the south bank of the Rappahannock, at Deep Run. They occupied the angle formed by the creek and the river, and were throwing up a line of entrenchments of a mile in length, extending from Bernard's house up to Deep Run. By aid of a field glass their dirt digging operations could be distinctly seen from the hills above Hamilton's Crossing, but it was impossible to form any correct estimate of their numbers. Besides the ditchers, only about two regiments were visible, but there may have been several thousand concealed in the gorge of the creek and under the river bank. On the Stafford hills, just opposite Deep Run, might be seen about a thousand men, apparently cavalry.

There had been no skirmishing or cannonading since Saturday.

We see no reason to change the opinion hitherto expressed, that this demonstration of the enemy was designed solely to disconcert or retard some supposed plan of General Lee. That it has been a dead failure is already known to the Yankee General.

Where Hooker, with the main body of his forces now is, is a matter open to conjecture. He may be at Kelly's Ford, thirty miles above Fredericksburg, at Dumfries, on the Potomac, or even so far away as Manassas Junction. We would most strongly incline to the belief that he was at one of the latter places, were he not the great "fighting Joe," and in command of "the finest army on the planet," composed of the victorious veterans of Chancellorsville. But with such a name and such an army he cannot turn his back upon a foe he has always pretended to despise. Wherever he is we have no fear that we shall soon hear from him. Even while we write a great battle may have been joined. The latest report which, however, does not come very authenticated, from King William is, that the Yankee gunboats have again ascended the Mattaponi. But there is but little doubt that they will renew their raid unless some steps be taken to prevent them. One battery of flying artillery, stationed at West Point, would effectually keep them out of both the Mattaponi and the Pamunkey. This matter is well worthy the attention of the commandant of this department. The wheat crop on these rivers is uncommonly fine and almost ready for the sickle, but unless the farmers are granted some protection it will all be lost. Already we hear the people of means are making preparations to remove with their families and negroes. The Confederacy at this juncture can but ill affard to throw away so rich and productive a section of country, and especially one that can be retained by so small an expenditure of means.

THE SUBSTITUTE BUSINESS.—By an order just issued from the War Department, all substitute papers, to be valid or of any avail, must be countersigned by the commanding General of the army to which the substitute is sent. As Generals don't care to have their commands encumbered with substitutes, the substitute market may hereafter be quoted as "dull and few offering."

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of JAS. W. KING will take place at the Baptist Church, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863. NO. 184.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The *Dispatch* of Monday says:

The Yankees were driven out of Strasburg, Shenandoah county, on Tuesday last, by the forces under Gen. Jenkins. There was some skirmishing, but the enemy soon gave way, and fell back towards Winchester, pursued by our forces.

A report from Staunton states that pretty severe fighting took place between our own and the enemy's forces, near Winchester, on Thursday. The result of the fight is not known.

We are gratified to hear that Gen. Trimble, an active and gallant officer, whose address to Marylanders appears in our columns to-day, has been ordered to the command of the Valley department, where he is well known as one of Jackson's officers in his glorious Valley campaign.

Flour from this year's wheat was carried to Montgomery, Ala., on the 16th ult.

Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Lynchburg, Va., on Friday.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

LANDING EX-STEAMSHIPS SIRIUS AND BANSHEE. On Tuesday, 16th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following goods imported in above named Steamers, comprising some of the most desirable, seasonable, as well as necessary articles ever yet offered at any of my car_o sales; viz:

2 cases Linen Prints,
2 bales Fancy Prints,
4 cases English Prints,
2 cases Colored Muslins,
3 bales do. do.
1 case Linen Cambric Hdk'fs,
1 bale Negro do.
1 case do do.
1 do. Long Cloth,
1 do. Hoop Skirts,
2 do. Men's Merino Shirts,
1 do. Blue Mottles,
2 bales Osnaburgs,
1 case English Pins, Black and White,
16 cases French Hats, Felt and Cassimere,
59 doz. Cotton Cards, No. 10
2 cases Shoe Thread,
3 cases Stationery,
300 reams Commercial Note Paper,
200 kegs Bi Carb. Soda,
5 boxes Castile Soap, 32 lbs. each,
10 do " " 120 " "
1 case Mustard,
1 case Fancy Soap, assorted,
10 barrels Alcohol,
20 " Alum,
4 cans Spts Nit P L Opt.,
20 cans Castor Oil,
16 drums Castor Oil,
1 case Chloroform,
5 barrels Epsom Salts,
4 bbls. Copperas,
13 casks Kerosene Oil,
14 quar. casks Scotch Whisky,
20 barrels Jamaica Rum,
50 cases Brandy, Old Bourbon and Champaigne,
25 do Whiskey, Bourbon,
24 do Geneva Gin,
93 demijohns Holland Gin,
2 casks Jeffreys bottled Ale,
24 coils Rope,

AND

6 demijohns Gin,
1 bag Rio Coffee,
45 crates Crockery,

without invoice.

Particulars in catalogue,
June 8-tds

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SELECTED for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND

HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE

WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to

R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.

May 11-M&Ttf

FOR SALE

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRUGS,

BOUGHT AT LATE AUCTION SALES, IN Charleston and Wilmington, just received, comprising many very scarce and desirable articles, which will be sold at a small advance at wholesale or retail:

20 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda, 1 case Camphor, 20 cases Ext. Logwood, 1 case Magnesia, 1500 pounds Sal. Soda, 8 pair Saddle Bags, 500 pounds Palm Oil Soap, (English,) 1 case Blacking, 120 dozen Fancy Soap, (1 dozen Cakes in box.) 1 case Indigo, 1 case Cleaver's Household Soap, 100 lbs. Castile Soap, (Mottled.) 22 dozen Sweet Oil, 5 gallons Spirits Nitre, 5 dozen Claret Wine, 1 barrel Balsam Copaiba, 1 tierce 168 pounds Carb Ammonia, in 14 pound Jars, 1 case Bil Anneseed, 1 case Comp. Ext. Colocynth, 5 barrels Epsom Salts, 5 chests Green Tea, 4 cases Bi Chromate Potass, and a number of cases Castor Oil and Potass, Iodide Potass, Quinine, Opium, Calomel, Blue Mass, at

Jun 6-2tw3w PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

MILITARY NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS EX. BD. OF SURGEONS, AND ENROLLMENT OF CONSCRIPTS,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, N. C.
Wadesboro' N. C. May 29th, 1863.

PURSUANT TO ORDER NO. 9, ISSUED BY COL. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C., the Commanding Officers of the respective Militia Regiments in the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina, are requested to assemble their Commands at the following times and places. This call embraces all men between 18 and 40 years of age, including those "previously exempted, detailed, or discharged from service, from any cause whatever:"

80th Regiment, N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro,' Anson county, June 15th and 16th.

81st Regt., N. C. Militia, at Wadesboro', Anson county, June 17th and 18th.

83d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Albemarle, Stanly county, June 20th and 22d.

62d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Troy, Montgomery county, June 24th and 25th.

57th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Carthage Moore county, June 27th and 29th.

49th Regt. N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham county, July 1st and 2d.

50th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Pittsboro, Chatham county, July 3rd and 4th.

63d Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph county, July 7th and 8th.

64th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Ashboro, Randolph county, July 9th and 10th.

65th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson county, July 13th and 14th.

66th Regt., N. C. Militia, at Lexington, Davidson county, July 15th and 16th.

J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt.
P. A. C. S. and Enrolling Officer.
P. G. SNOWDEN, Surgeon P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Bd., Surg. 7th Cong. Dist., N. C.

June 9-4t

Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard, and Greensboro Patriot copy four times.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

ENROLLING OFFICE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DIST.,
OXFORD, May 18th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA Regiments of the 5th Congressional District of N. C., comprising the Counties of Wake, Orange, Granville, Franklin, Warren and Nash, will please proceed at once to re-enroll all and every white male person within the limits of their Regiments. This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever."

All persons or contractors engaged in the manufacture of Nitre or other ordnance for the Confederate States, must have their applications for detail or exemption certified to by Capt. Barney, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C., that the number is neither unreasonable or excessive. Contractors with the Confederate or State Government (other than ordnance) must have their applications for exemption or detail certified to by the officer with whom they make the contract.

Special notice is given that no person after enrollment has the right to volunteer, or put a substitute in any company or regiment, except at the Camp of Instruction. Persons enrolled as Conscripts who fail to report promptly at Camp of Instruction, will be at once arrested and sent there.

The commanding officer of the 42d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his Regiment at Oxford, Granville county, N C, on the 29th and 30th of May, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 43d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Oxford, Granville county, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 46th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Louisburg, Franklin county, N C, on the 6th and 8th of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 32d Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Nashville, Nash county, N C, on the 11th and 12th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 37th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Warrenton, Warren county, N C, on the 15th and 16th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 38th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House, in Raleigh, N C, on the 19th, 20th and 22d days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 39th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, N C, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 118th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 26th and 27th days of June, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 45th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro' in Orange county, N C, on the 29th of June, and 1st and 2d of July, 1863.

The commanding officer of the 46th Regt N C Militia, will assemble his men at Hillsboro', Orange county, N C, on the 3d, 4th and 6th days of July, 1863.

Militia officers will please attend each day and render all the assistance in their power to the Enrolling Officer, and they will please decide all questions as to the ages of persons before enrollment, and notify every man between the ages of eighteen and forty, to appear and show why they shall not be enrolled as conscripts.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Enrolling Officer for 5th District of N C.
H. W. CAFFEY,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.,
Chairman of Ex. Board.

May 25 3w

TRUNK EXCHANGED.

LOST, ON TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4TH, AT the N. C. Depot, an ordinary size BLACK TRUNK, brass bound, brass head tacks, with a card upon one end marked Appolus Stanton. Said Trunk contained ladies apparel, consisting of several Silk Dresses, 10 yards of Grey Cassimer Cloth, &c.

The Trunk received in place of the above was one about the same size and description, and belongs to a soldier supposed to be from Georgia, as a newspaper found in the Trunk was marked E. M. Byrd, and contained a pair of shoes, clothing, provisions of several kinds, a ladies daguerreotype, &c. The Trunk is now at the Exchange Hotel, in Raleigh. The owner will please bring forward the other Trunk, or make known its whereabouts to the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, so that it can be sent for and an exchange effected.

June 9-3t* J. H. HARDY.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Hillsboro', N. C.

June 3-tf

A HOUSE WANTED.

A SMALL HOUSE IS WANTED FOR A SMALL family for which a liberal rent will be paid. Any one having such property to rent will please let it be known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

June 8-tf

WANTED.

TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A BRICK STORE, ON Fayetteville street preferred. Any person having one to rent will please make it known at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

June 8-tf

BAGGAGE CHECK FOUND.

A BAGGAGE CHECK ON THE N. C. R. R. NO.—, picked up in the street, has been left at this office. It may detain the baggage of the loser at the depot. The person to whom it belongs can have it by calling and paying for this advertisement.

May 18-tf.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A SMALL ENGINE, SAY 2, 3 OR 4 HORSE POWER. A good cash price will be given for a good Engine in good order. Any one having one to sell will please communicate at once with the

EDITOR PROGRESS,
Raleigh, N. C.

June 5-tf

REWARDS.

COWS STRAYED OR STOLEN--$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES IN Raleigh, two COWS, one red and the other black, both about five years old. The ear marks are, smooth crop in the right ear and crop and hole in the left. The Cows were brought from Lenoir county, and may be making their way back. They left about the middle of last week. I will give Ten Dollars for the return of both, or Five for either.

May 30-tf ROBERT H. ROUNTREE.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the recovery of a GOLD WATCH, hunting case, with chain. The chain is plain and square linked. The hook was broken off when it fell out of my pocket, and can be identified as having no hook to the chain. On the outside of each case there is an egg-shaped carving, covering about one-third of the whole surface. The above reward will be paid if the watch be left at the

SO. EXPRESS OFFICE,
May 30-1w Raleigh, N. C.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE TIME LIMITED IN MY PROCLAmation, dated the 8th of May, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, for thirty days from the 13th of the past month, will soon expire:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 12th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 8th of May, and entrusting the execution of this Proclamation to Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
June 9-1w

All daily papers in the State insert one week, and weekly and semi-weekly papers two weeks each.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day.....$6.00
" " week.....35,00
" " month.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Shedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

RAILROAD MEETING.

GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1863.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company:

AS IT IS IMPRACTICABLE TO HOLD YOUR NEXT annual meeting in the town of Newbern, you are hereby notified that the meeting will be held in the town of Kinston on the 25th day of June next.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
May 30-td President.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE war. The substitute may designate any company, in any arm of the service, not now full. Apply to the editor of the Progress or to the subscriber.

June 2-tf H. J. B. CLARK, Graham, N. C.
Standard copy.

TAKEN UP.

A YELLOW BOY—SAYS HIS NAME IS GEORGE, and belongs to Mr. Jos. Holloway, of Person county. The owner is requested to come and get the Boy and pay expences.

BLACKNALL & CO.,
June 5-tf Kittrell's Springs.

OIL! OIL!

I AM MANUFACTURING NOW A GOOD ARTICLE of Cotton and Linseed Oil.

June 9-1w* W. R. MILLER.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS COTTON SEED, AT NEUSE River Oil Mills.

June 9-1w* W. R. MILLER.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED, FOR WHICH A good price will be paid. Address "A," Franklinton, N. C. June 10-1w*

SUBSTITUTES.

ONE OR TWO RELIABLE SUBSTITUTES CAN BE had by applying soon AT THIS OFFICE.

June 10-3t*

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by PRAIRIE & LACK
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT TH Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK
March 24-tf.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

CANDLES! CANDLES!! CANDLES!!!
FOR SALE AT THE
GRAHAM CANDLE FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND AND ARE constantly manufacturing a superior article of WAX and TALLOW CANDLES which they are prepared to furnish in any quantity and at reasonable prices. Address

KLAPP & BERRY,
May 11-1m* Graham, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	1 50	One month	18 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less constitute a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When changes are made, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	J H T Quion
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	T Sparrow Egbert A Ross
12			
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S. McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H. D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18			J D Barry
19	Solomon Williams	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C O Blacknal
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G E Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam'l Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	Tho Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo T Fairbault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54		K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d., 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 4th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Co. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

I HAVE 35 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE IN large, fine, well made casks, averaging 44 gallons each, on hand for sale. It can be delivered at Boon Hill, on the North Carolina Railroad.

D. C. CARRINGTON,
May 20-1w4w Goldsboro', N. C.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

MUST BE OVER FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, healthy and sound. A man of this description can get $4,000 by applying to Mr. J. R. WHITAKER, in Raleigh, N. C. May 29-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE ON WEDNESday, the first day of July next, to collect taxes from Merchants and others under Schedule B, Revenue Law.

June 5-td W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to

THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE IS WANTED TO GO INTO THE 2nd N. C. Cavalry, now in Virginia. A horse and equipments will be furnished if desired. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately at

May 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

I HAVE 55 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE IN large, fine, well made casks, averaging 44 gallons each, on hand for sale. It can be delivered at Boon Hill, on the North Carolina Railroad.

D. C. CARRINGTON,
May 20-1w4

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

ADVANCE IN OUR TERMS.

When we commenced the publication of the PROGRESS here in November, we got paper at 25 cents per pound and fixed our prices accordingly, but now we pay 50 cents a pound for paper, while ink, labor, telegraph news, and everything else has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent.—For these reasons we are compelled to make a slight advance in our terms of subscription to enable us to meet the heavy expenses of publication and support those dependent on us. If paper falls in price we shall fall; but if, on the other hand, it continues to go up, we shall have to go up or suspend, and we cannot think the public would submit to that.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1863, the price of subscription will be as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at the old rates.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

From present appearances there is to be an active campaign in Virginia. Gen. Lee is in motion and Hooker is in motion. Each one, trying to deceive the other, has left a small force in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, while the main armies have moved off. Gen. Lee's dispatch from Culpepper tells us that the enemy had crossed the Rappahannock in heavy force, and that they had been encountered and driven back across the river by Stuart. Both armies have been heavily reinforced since the Chancellorsville fight, and as both are on the move another great battle may be expected very soon. Whether it is to be fought on the Rappahannock, at the old Manassas ground, around the fortifications at Washington, or near Richmond, we know not, but that there will be a general and desperate engagement before the close of the present month we have not the slightest doubt.

Nor are we at all alarmed for the result. General Lee has whipped Hooker once, and he can do it again, but we want a decisive victory. A thousand victories like the two achieved at Fredericksburg will not end the war and free our soil from invasion. We can never achieve any material advantage, however bloody and vigorous the fighting, and however glorious the victories, so long as both armies go back to their old camps and resume the usual routine at the close of every fight. Ever to close the war, or even to prevent our own soil from being overrun, we want a telling victory—one that we can follow up and one that will scatter and destroy the Yankee army, leaving our own victorious hosts to press forward and dictate terms to the insolent foe, or lay waste his fair land.—We have whipped the Yankees on a hundred fields, but what have we gained? True we have kept them from taking Richmond but it has cost us dearly to hold it. We have recaptured no territory, but, on the contrary, have been gradually falling back, giving up homes, property and everything. We have whipped the enemy on a dozen fields in Virginia and yet they possess more of the State than we do.—What we want and what we must have, ever to close this war and establish our independence, is a crushing, overwhelming victory—one that will enable us to march our best army into the enemy's country and produce such an alarm and consternation as will cause them to fly from the South like rats from a burning barn.

We are content to leave all things to General Lee and the Government, satisfied that they will do the very best that can be done, but still we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we are not improving our condition by the defensive policy, glorious as our victories have been. We are fighting a government of infinite resources, and one whose fighting population is greater than ours, and of course we must trust much to the valor of our troops and the skill of our Generals. General Lee has under him as fine a body of men as ever meet a foe, and we have no fear of their being defeated by the hosts of Hooker; we know we shall whip them but we want a Waterloo—something that will crush the enemy and stop this horrible butchery.

Despite the funding of notes and heavy taxation the currency is getting weaker every day. Gold in Richmond, on Tuesday, was quoted at $6 00 premium; that is to say seven dollars in Confederate notes for one in gold. This is worse than it was three months ago, and, without a change of policy it will be worse still, three months hence. There are two things necessary to restore confidence in the currency and stop the advance in and mania for gold. One is success in the field,—the defeat of Grant in Mississippi and of Hooker in Virginia—and an embargo on blockade speculators. Whip Grant, relieve Vicksburg, clear out Mississippi and break up and rout the Yankee army operating in that section; whip Hooker, let the victory be crushing and decisive—and then advance our main armies into the enemy's country, regardless of consequences at home, and it will do more to give the people confidence in the currency than all the legislation that the Confederate Congress may do or have done. And add to these successes an embargo on the importation of Yankee notions from Nassau, (for which cotton is given in exchange by the *patriots* of the Cotton States,) and we shall soon find ourselves astonished at the buoyancy of the currency. Government scrip will go up while gold will go down, and our cause and people will be benefitted. No one is benefitted by the Yankee goods run through the blockade, except the speculators engaged in the business and those into whose hands they fall and who retail them to the public at swindling prices.

If a citizen gives aid and comfort to the enemy in any way he is violently seized by military authority, and punished by the government; but the government can give aid and comfort to the enemy, by permitting this blockade speculation, by which our enemies in Boston and New York are furnished with cotton, and no objection is raised to it. The principal blockade runners have regular partners in the North with whom they communicate, through Nassau, and their business goes on regularly and almost as securely as if there was no war. It is generally believed that vessels, with cargoes of Yankee goods, run through the blockade by a private signal and without the slightest risk, the whole thing being understood by the officers in command of the blockading squadron, who are believed to be interested.

New companies, for blockade running, are forming all over the Confederacy, and the demand for gold—to pay the Yankees for blockade goods—is on the increase, and the premium will advance as long as this injurious traffic is permitted by the Government, and Confederate notes, of course, will continue to depreciate. It is not any want of confidence that our people have in the success of the war that is destroying the value of Confederate money, but the causes we have named, and if the government wants to protect its scrip, it must change the war policy and suppress the trade that is going on with the enemy through the blockade.

Glorious Vicksburg! Heroic Pemberton! We are yet without those details necessary to enable us to form a correct idea of the actual state of affairs in Mississippi, but the news for the last two days has been more encouraging and we breathe freer. Vicksburg still stands and Pemberton and his heroic band stand to their guns.

Grant continues the siege, but the fact that he is calling loudly for reinforcements shows that he thinks himself in a tight place. His losses have been immense and he is appealing for help. That the enemy intend to bring every available man to the work and reduce Vicksburg, if it be possible with all the means they can bring to bear, there can be no doubt. Grant is fortifying, entrenching and digging, in the rear of the city, while the gunboats and mortars keep up a continuous fire from the river. The officers and men who hold our defences and work the guns have covered themselves with glory, but they cannot always hold out. They must have succor from without, or succumb, finally, to the powerful force beleaguering them on every side.

Miliken's Bend, below Vicksburg, we are told, is in possession of Kirby Smith, and that he took ten thousand Yankees with the place. This may be so, and we hope is, but let us remember Helena and the negro regiment that was'nt hung.

The struggle in the West is just beginning. Both sides are reinforcing and much desperate fighting is yet to be done. If Johnston can attack Grant and raise the siege, and compel the enemy to take to the river, all will be well for the present season, but if this be not speedily done we may prepare our minds for the fall of Vicksburg and the gloom and depression that may be expected to follow such an event. While we do not feel that Vicksburg is secure, we consider the prospect far more encouraging than when Grant first marched against it. The noble little city has received the first impetuous bound of the adversary and sent him reeling back. While we thank the God of battles for what has been done, let us remember that there is much more to do, and exert ourselves to strengthen the armies and encourage the soldiery and the Government. The events of the next sixty days will tell greatly in our favor or fearfully against us.

VALLANDIGHAM.—This gentleman moves much faster than the Yankee Generals—save when our men are after them. He left Petersburg on Tuesday for Wilmington. Whether he stopped at Wilmington or continued on further down in Dixie, we know not. We have heard it said that he expects to "run the blockade" and get to Canada where he can better hold intercourse with the patriots of the Northwest. If he has any influence over the people of that region we wish he would go to Mississippi and induce the marauders and plunderers under Grant to go home. As Mr. Vallandigham is about to leave us, and is going to sea, we ask for him the prayers of the congregation.

If all we hear be true he has somewhat modified his tone. Up North he was for the Union at all hazards, but now he declares in favor of an unconditional peace. Not much difference between him and the rest of the Northern democrats, we suppose, and they are the most damaging enemies we've had.

MAIL ROBBED.—A package containing about 40 letters was found yesterday morning in an outhouse on the *Progress* premises, thrust between the weatherboarding and ceiling. They were, very likely, abstracted from the post office here, as they were from the Western portion of the State, and directed to Richmond. A good many af the letters were opened and some were not, and nearly all for soldiers. The package was discovered by one of our employees, and handed into the Post Office. Post Masters and their assistants can not be too particular, especially in these times of demoralization.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says there is no foundation whatever for the rumored capture of Helena by our forces. Of course the hanging of a negro regiment now falls to the ground. If our Western friends were as good at fighting as some one out there is in getting up sensation lies, Grant could be run into Ohio in a fortnight.

INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—We have heard that a minister in Lynchburg, in the course of a sermon on the death of Gen. Jackson, stated that after he was wounded and lying on the ground, a young man deliberately laid down by his side between him and the enemy, to protect him from the terrible fire which began just at that time. If this incident be true, the name of the devoted young soldier should be given to the public.

The New York *Herald* wants the negroes to be crucified—says "we have no need of negroes at the North. Let the whole race be sent South. If they will not fight, they will do well enough to run away, but we hope they will be caught by the enemy and never exchanged. The country will have a good riddance of them."

Gen. Wadsworth reports Hooker's loss in his late move 25 to 33 per cent. of his entire army, which was at least 150,000 strong.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 6th furnish the following interesting particulars from Vicksburg [illegible] Port Hudson:

GRANT'S ARMY ERECTING EARTHWORKS—REBELS IN VICKSBURG DESPERATE—150 GUNS [illegible] ON THE CITY—150 WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

CINCINNATTI, June 4.—Our direct advices from Vicksburg are to the 30th of May. For several days previous quiet prevailed all along our lines, broken only by occasional cannonading.

The *Commercial* has a dispatch dated the 30th, saying: Spades are once more trumps. We are erecting earthworks to prote t our men; and are mining to blow the face out of one or two of the rebel forts that are unapproachable otherwise. The idea of carrying the place by storm seems to be abandoned. The safer and surer plan of starving General Pemberton into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent by General Pemberton to communicate verbally with Generals Johnston and Loring. The former is supposed to be between the Big Black river and Jackson. The latter was near Port Gibson.

He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About eighteen thousand effective men are there, two-thirds of whom are kept on the fortifications night and day, and not allowed to leave an instant on any pretext.

Gens. Pemberton, Lee, Reynolds, Stevenson and others are in the city. Most of the sick left the city before its investment. Those who remain have excavated caves and remain in them night and day. Valuable merchandise in the city is also stored in caves from fear of conflagration. The poor are generally in their houses. Over one hundred women and children have been killed by our bombardment. The gunboats inflicted no injury on the city. Gen. Pemberton believed his rations would hold out thirty days, but urged Johnston to come to his relief within ten days at the farthest.

Cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven towards our lines, owing to the lack of forage. There was ammunition enough to last sixty days, with the single exception of gun caps. These were scarce. All confidently expected superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the Confederacy.

General Blair has met no enemy in force, and the reports of Johnston being near are disbelieved. A cavalry reconnoisance three days ago discovered a small force, and had one man killed and four wounded.

This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up without intermission for nearly three hours. New batteries have lately been put in position, and one hundred and fifty guns are playing on the city.

At daylight this morning the firing was rapid beyond belief. The reports of the guns along the whole line avaraged one per second for minutes together. The roar of the heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion.

Our wounded are removed to hospital boats in large numbers and transported to Memphis.

CAIRO, June 5.—The dispatch boat Gen. Lyon, from Vicksburg, which she left on Monday night, has arrived. The firing was kept up all of Monday.—Gen. Sherman's troops, on the right wing, could be seen in motion.

When the Gen. Lyon left, at midnight, a conflagration was going on in the city. Some supposed that our shells had set the buildings on fire, and others conjectured that the rebels were destroying the supplies preparatory to a surrender.

Gen. Grant's numbers and position will be absolutely impregnable in a few days. Particulars cannot be given but they are of the most cheering character.

As the steamers Chancellor and Atlantic, loaded with troops, were near Island No. 62, on Wednesday, they were fired on by guerillas from the Mississippi shore; one Captain and two privates were killed, and several wounded.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—We have no late news from General Grant's or General Rosecrans' army.

The report is current here to-day that the Rebel Joe Johnston, instead of marching on Grant's rear to relieve Pemberton, is advancing in force on Memphis. It comes in various shapes and is somewhat credited.

CHICAGO, June 6.—A special despatch from Chickasaw Bayou, dated June 1st, says there is an important change to report in the position of the siege.

Gen. Logan has planted heavy siege guns within one hundred yards of the enemy's work.

[The following is the latest from Port Hudson via New Orleans. It is quite evident from the prevarication and ambiguous terms employed, that the enemy has been seriously repulsed at Port Hudson:]

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON—FURIOUS ASSAULT BY OUR TROOPS—A SIX GUN BATTERY CAPTURED—THE ASSAULT NOT SUCCESSFUL AND GEN. BANKS FALLS BACK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The steamer Morning Star, from New Orleans on the 29th ult., has arrived, bringing interesting news from Port Hudson.

At an early hour this morning (27th May,) Port Hudson was completely invested by government forces. Gen. Banks commanded the troops in person with a force supposed to be sufficient for its reduction.

The enemy's strength within their defences is estimated at from 10 to 12,000 men.

The fighting was still in progress at the departure of the Morning Star.

Brigadier Gen. Sherman arrived at New Orleans on the night of the 24th, severely, but not dangerously wounded.

Col. Daniel's 2nd Louisiana (negro) Regiment, distinguished itself, especially in charging upon the enemy's siege guns, losing in killed and wounded over 600 men!

Gen. Weitzel captured a portion of the Rebel line of defence and hold one of their heaviest batteries.

The Hartford and Albatross engaged the upper batteries.

Gen. Weitzel captured a six gun battery. Our vessels moved further down, and supported him by attacking the next below.

Admiral Farragut in the Monodnahela, followed by the Richmond, Genesee and Essex, engaged the lower works in a most effective manner. The Monongahela was worked to the admiration of every one. The fire of the enemy upon the ships was comparatively light. They directed it principally at the Monongahela, but failed to hit her.

The Richmond was equally fortunate, and there was not a casualty to record on the fleet up to 6 o'clock last evening.

The fleet was engaged in the morning and again in the afternoon, and succeeded in dismounting five of the heaviest guns.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

Among the casualties are General Neal Dow, slightly wounded; Col. D. S. Cowles, killed; Col. Hayne, Second Louisiana, killed; Col. Kingsley, 20th Connecticut, severely wounded in the jaw; Col. Kingman, of the 15th New Hampshire, slightly.

The fight commenced at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 27th, and lasted until 5 o'clock, when Gen. Banks ordered his troops to fall back to their original lines, the place, however, being still invested.

The rebels in New Orleans say we lost from three to four thousand in killed and wounded in the assault. [This is no doubt the correct account.]

Among the severely wounded is Lieut. Col. Smith, of the 2d Zouave regiment.

Gen. Sherman has a compound fracture in one of his legs, received from a Minnie ball. Hopes are entained that he will recover.

PEACE MEETING IN NEWARK.

A meeting was held in Newark, N. J., on the 28th ult., to adopt resolutions relative to the arrest and exile of C. L. Vallandigham. It was a very large assemblage, and composed chiefly of the country people. It met in the Military Park, and the first scene of [illegible] was a collision with the soldiers, which is thus described:

As the delegation pressed onward, with quiet determination, one of the soldiers, who carried a cane, made a rush to seize the banner, amid the yells of his comrades. The man who held it, a sober, quiet, farmer led in appearance, relinquishing the staff to one of his party, confronted the aggressor, and wresting his stick from his grasp in a single motion, gave him the weight of it across the skull, levelling him to the ground in a twinkling; and opening the scalp some two or three inches in length. The melee became for an instant only general, but the country boys were too vigorous for their opponents, and in far less time than it has taken to describe the affray, three or four of the soldiers were helpless at their feet, and the banner was borne onward triumphantly to the platform, while the wounded men were cared for by their friends.

After the meeting was organized letters were read from Gen. Fitz John Porter, Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, (not the Governor,) and others. Gen. Porter thus writes:

The dispassionate exercise of the guaranteed right of free speech cannot be yielded by any American citizen in time of war or in time of peace. If there be anything worth contending for—anything the value of which cannot be estimated—it is this. It has been well said by one of our most eminent statesmen, born in my own native State:

"Without freedom of speech there can be no lasting liberty—the republic cannot exist. If every man should close his lips, and not venture even a word against violated rights, who could maintain a free Government? Nobody! A people who cannot discuss the public measures of a nation, and apply the necessary rebuke to insure correction of wrongs, cannot be a free people, and do not deserve to be."

This sentiment should be dear to every American. Other men may talk about the principle, but those of my name and blood will not, at the proper time, fail to *fight for it*. The contest of arms, however, will not be required; the certain and peaceful remedy will be found in the ballot-box. Let us all possess our souls in patience. That remedy is ours.

"The letter," says the reporter, "was greeted with cheer upon cheer."

Mr. Seymour closes his letter with the following manly declaration:

"What is the true remedy for the evils which threaten to utterly destroy our free institutions? There are many palliatives, but only one remedy, and that is to stop the war. While that last violence and wrong will last also, and the citizen be doomed to a perpetual struggle with the oppressor. If we would save our liberties, save the Constitution, and restore the Union, we must look for the accomplishment of these great ends in the efficacy of peace measures, and not elsewhere."

While these letters were "receiving the plaudits of the multitude," a company of soldiers with fixed baynets, entered the park and proceeded to the main stand, etc:

The indignation aroused by this proceedure was universal and profound, but the concourse maintained to the last a dignified bearing, vending their feelings in tremendous and sustained cheering at every allusion made to the circumstance by their orators, who openly denounced the military menace.

At length Mayor Bigelow, of Newark, and Sheriff A. M Reynolds appeared on the ground, and distinctly informed the commanding officer of the troops that the civil authorities were amply able to maintain the peace of the city, and the sheriff added that unless the force was withdrawn he should call out the First Regiment of the National Guard, a fine new corps in thorough discipline. Shortly afterward the troops, after patroling to and fro, withdrew, not, however, before the civil magistrates had been affronted by the jeering of certain "respectable" rowdies who had come to see the soldiers "pitch in."

In the meantime eloquent addresses were delivered by the Hon. A. J. Rogers, M. C. elect of the Sussex district, Hon. E. P. Norton of this city, Judge A. R. Speer, J. C. Fitzgerald, and F. R. Teese, Esqs, and and the venerable Judge Crane, of Boonton, who all commented upon the military display, rebuked the usurpations of military power by Burnside and the action of the Administration in the Vallandigham case, and were cheered to the echo.

The following preamble and resolutions were "unanimously adopted with enthusiastic cheers, in which several soldiers joined:"

Whereas, It is not only the privilege but the duty of freemen to withstand the encroachments of the Executive, and to rebuke with firmness those in power, who under any plea, however specious, may presume to assault the rights of the people: Therefore,

Resolved, That now, when despotism has seized the Government, boldness is prudence, and that we shall avoid most of the counsels of timid or time-serving politicians. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the people have thus far submitted to the illegal acts of the Administration not because they are ignorant of their rights, nor because they are indifferent to the inestimable blessings of liberty, nor because they are wanting in courage to resist the aggressions of lawless power, but because they have patiently hoped that the President and his advisers would desist from their violations of the Constitution in time to save themselves and the country from the consequences to which such acts inevitably lead.—[Cheers.]

Resolved, That in the illegal seizure and banishment of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, the laws of our country have been outraged, the name of the United States disgraced, and the rights of every citizen menaced, and that it is now the duty of a law respecting people to demand of the administration that it at once and forever desist from such deeds of despotism and crime. [Enthusiasm.]

Resolved, That we have reason to fear, from the violation by the Administration of the laws passed at its own instance, and from the acts and threats of cabinet officers, and generals in the army, a settled purpose to establish, instead of an elective Government, a military despotism; and that if the time should unhappily arrive when our rulers shall madly attempt to deprive us of appeal to the ballot box, it will then be the plain right and duty of the people to withdraw their consent from such a Government and to construct, by the speediest and most available means in their power, the Government established by our fathers. [Tremendous Cheers.]

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the sentiments expressed by Governor Seymour in his recent letter, and that his truthful and timely vindication of the right of freemen entitle him to the respect and esteem of every lover of liberty.

Resolved, That we renew our declaration of attachment to the Union, pledging to its friends, wherever found, our unwavering support, and to its enemies, in whatever guise, our undying hostility, and that, God willing, we will stand by the Constitution and laws of our country, and under their sacred shield will maintain and defend our liberty and rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." [Great cheering.]

A PROPER STEP.

We are gratified to know that the Exchange bank of this city, with commendable action, have promptly notified their customers that they will continue to receive and pay out all Confederate money as heretofore, and irrespective of any action to the contrary, taken by the Banks in Richmond. This is the right spirit, and shows at least that this one bank has a little of sagacity in the Directory. We do not doubt but the other banks in our city will follow suit. Such a feeble attempt is being made to saddle the northern Richmond Banks upon the administration. Nothing can be more absurd, else why should an attempt be made by the Government to control the banks be confined to Richmond? At no other point has any such notice been given. The truth is, that Richmond is the capital of the Confederate States, neither is the trade of the whole country controlled there, nor is its financial [illegible] at all dependent upon what the banks of Richmond may or may not do.

P. S. Since the above was written we notice, and take pleasure in making public, that the Banks of this city have held a meeting of their several Boards of Directors, and have determined to receive the notes of the Confederate States, whether issued before or since the 1st of December, 1862. This unanimous action of the banks indicates that the business sagacity will apply in the foregoing article, to the directors of the Exchange Bank; is applicable to the several boards of the various banks here, and their action in this matter will have a happy effect elsewhere.

It gives us much pleasure to insert the above article from the Lynchburg *Republican*. It gives us another opportunity of invoking the favorable attention of the public upon the recent ukase of the Richmond Banks, and to appeal again to these corporations for reconsideration. They will not, cannot, and ought not be sustained in the course they have determined upon. We cannot too highly commend the action of the Banks in Lynchburg, and of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Petersburg here in our midst. They may rest assured that the public service they are rendering by thus refusing to co-operate with the Richmond Banks will be remembered to their credit as well as to their profit by the community. Let them hold on manfully to the stand they have taken, and all will be right.

N. B. We should have said above that the Exchange Bank, in this city, has not yet become committed to the Richmond movement, and we sincerely hope that it will involve itself in no such complication. *Petersburg Express.*

Vallandigham.

This gentleman continues his travels with [illegible] straight, let or hindrance. We suppose he has been shown around the fortifications at Richmond and the vicinity. Our authorities have done [illegible] equally as foolish. We do not object to giving Vallandigham an asylum in the Confederacy, but we would stop. He arrived in Petersburg on Monday morning. The *Express* concludes an article referring to the event as follows:

"We have neither the desire or propensity to thrust ourself in the presence of celebrated men, who happpen accidentally or otherwise to be [illegible] ble to us. We loathe and detest all sorts of [illegible] and flunkyism, and are more than willing to allow [illegible] indulgence of such tastes to those who desire gratification from it. But on the present occasion we could not resist our desire to call upon a stranger to [illegible] such strong claims upon our sympathy and hospitality. It was a tribute which we paid not to the person, but to the lofty public virtue of Vallandigham. It is a tribute which no generous foe need be ashamed to pay to another of the same character.

We found Mr. Vallandigham a very good-looking gentleman, of affable manners, cheerful temperament, graceful carriage, and with features full of intelligent expression. He has decidedly the qualities to make a man popular, as far as the few moments allowed for observation enabled us to judge. He was in good spirits, and seemed not at all embarrassed by his new position. It was his fortune to meet [illegible] at least two of his old Washington acquaintances with whom in former days he was on terms of [illegible] ly intimacy—viz: Gen. Roger A. Pryor and Commissioner Ould. How changed the circumstances of meeting between them and those which existed when they were last in Washington,

Mr. Vallandigham leaves this morning but we know not his particular destination. Wherever he may go, he bears with him the kindest wishes of the citizens for his individual happiness and welfare."

FROM TENNESSEE.—The *Rebel* of Sunday has the following:

A courier came into Wartrace on the morning of the 3rd, and reports that twenty-two regiments of Rosecrans' army have left for Vicksburg. The impression prevails that the Federals are retreating towards Nashville. At all events we have positive information that our troops are advancing from Wartrace to Shelbyville. From the signs of active preparation, a forward movement in earnest is about commencing. On the other hand rumors currently circulated that Rosencrans is advancing himself, instead of falling back upon his earthworks around Nashville. Besides the strongly fortified Gaps of the Normas Hills, we have a line of Rifle Pits, from Shelbyville to Wartrace nearly nine miles in length. We also have an army in good health and spirits, and burning to emulate the glorious actions of Chancellorsville, Charleston, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Once more Tennessee is likely to be shaken by the treads of advancing hosts, and the alleys and streets of the Capital itself may soon resound with the clash of arms, and the city of rocky foundation may yet tremble with the shock of battle.

NOTICE FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, publishes that all holders of Treasury notes issued prior to the 6th April, 1863, are notified that, until the 1st of August ensuing, inclusive, they can be funded in seven per cent bonds. After that date, the notes bearing date prior to 1st December, 1862, can no longer be funded. Those which bear date between the 1st December, 1862, and 6th April, 1863, will be funded in seven per cents at any time on or before the 1st August, 1863; after which date they are fundable only in four per cents.

Notes bearing date on or after 6th April, 1863, are fundable in six per cent. bonds, if presented within one year from the first day of the month printed across their face; after the year, they are fundable only in four per cents.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the coming election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$100 REWARD.

LOST ON THE 6TH INSTANT, A GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCH: "Mathey Peytieu, Lacle, No. 116." The above reward will be paid for its delivery at this office, and no questions asked. June 11-3t

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE TO ACT FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS in a Militia Company for which $1500 will be paid. The money to be paid whether the party is drafted into service or not, and in advance. Apply at THIS OFFICE. June 11-tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR A Yellow boy, nearly white, bound to me, who has run away, named WILLIAM REVELLS. One of his toes has been split open with an axe. He may try to pass as a white boy. I will give a reward of $25 for information against any body harboring him. June 11-2w J. M. HARRIS.